United Nations A/58/231

General Assembly

Distr.: General
8 September 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session

Request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-eighth session

Observer status for the GUUAM in the General Assembly

Letter dated 4 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as the country coordinator for the GUUAM, on behalf of the GUUAM States, and in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly I have the honour to request the inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly of an additional item entitled "Observer status for the GUUAM in the General Assembly".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, attached to this letter are an explanatory memorandum (annex I) in support of the above request and a corresponding draft resolution (annex II).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Revaz **Adamia**
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative

03-49390 (E) 120903

Annex I

Explanatory memorandum

1. The GUUAM was founded on 10 October 1997 in Strasbourg during the Council of Europe summit, where the joint communiqué of the heads of State of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine was adopted. In that document the Presidents underlined the necessity of the development of quadrilateral cooperation to strengthen stability and security in Europe, on the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders, democracy, the rule of law and respect of human rights. Uzbekistan joined the GUUAM in 1999.

2. The Yalta GUUAM Charter (see A/55/992) was signed by the Presidents of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Uzbekistan and Ukraine during the GUUAM summit in June 2001.

3. The Yalta GUUAM Charter defines the following objectives of cooperation of the GUUAM:

- Promotion of social and economic development
- Strengthening and expanding of trade and economic links
- Development and effective use of the transport and communication networks and their corresponding infrastructure
- Strengthening of regional security in all spheres of activity
- Development of relations in the field of science and culture and in the humanitarian sphere
- Combating international terrorism, organized crime and drug trafficking.

4. The highest body of the GUUAM is an annual meeting of the heads of State. The executive body of the GUUAM is constituted by the regular meetings of Ministers for Foreign Affairs. The working body of the GUUAM is the Committee of National Coordinators. The GUUAM Information Office has been functioning in Kyiv since July 2002. There are seven working groups to facilitate cooperation on the issues of energy; transport; trade and economic links; information technology; culture, science and education; tourism; combating terrorism, organized crime and drug trafficking.

5. The GUUAM is interested in the development of mutually beneficial cooperation with third countries and international organizations with the aim of achieving shared goals and principles. In view of the fact that combating international terrorism, organized crime and drug trafficking were defined among the key goals of the GUUAM, it was invited to participate in the special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council with international, regional and subregional organizations held on 6 March 2003, and provided its summary report on the GUUAM counter-terrorism activities at that meeting. The granting of observer status in the General Assembly will allow the GUUAM to contribute to a broader spectrum of activities of concern and importance to the United Nations.

Annex II

Draft resolution

Observer status for the GUUAM in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Wishing to promote cooperation between the United Nations and the GUUAM,

1. *Decides* to invite the GUUAM to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

United Nations A/58/232

General Assembly

Distr.: General
10 September 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session

Request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-eighth session

Observer status for the East African Community in the General Assembly

Letter dated 4 September 2003 from the representatives of Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of our respective Governments, we have the honour to request, pursuant to rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly of an additional item, entitled "Observer status for the East African Community in the General Assembly".

Pursuant to rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, kindly find attached an explanatory memorandum on the matter (see annex).

(*Signed*) Judith **Mbula Bahemuka**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kenya

(*Signed*) Francis K. **Butagira**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uganda

(*Signed*) Christine **Kapalata**
Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the United Republic of Tanzania

03-49479 (E) 110903

Annex to the letter dated 4 September 2003 from the representatives of Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Explanatory memorandum under rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

The East African Community is a regional economic organization comprising the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of Uganda. It was established by the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community, which was signed on 30 November 1999 and came into force on 7 July 2000. This Treaty was registered and deposited with the United Nations on 22 August 2000 (under United Nations Treaty Registration No. 37437).

The East African Community aims at widening and deepening cooperation among the partner States in, among other areas, political, economic, social, legal and judicial affairs for their mutual benefit. This will be achieved through the establishment of a Customs Union and a Common Market, as transitional stages to full integration, subsequently of a Monetary Union and ultimately a Political Federation.

Under the provisions of the Treaty, the East African Community is obliged to foster cooperative arrangements with other regional and international organizations, whose activities have a bearing on the objectives of the Community. The Partner States are required to accord special importance to cooperation with the United Nations and its agencies and with other international organizations and bilateral and multilateral development partners interested in the objectives of the Community.

The principal organs of the East African Community are:

(1) The Summit;

(2) The Council;

(3) The Coordination Committee;

(4) The East African Community Court of Justice;

(5) The East African Legislative Assembly;

(6) The Secretariat.

The framework of cooperation in advancing its main objectives is outlined in the various chapters of the Treaty as follows:

- Trade, liberalization and development;
- Monetary and financial cooperation;
- Cooperation in infrastructure and services;
- Cooperation in the development of human resources, science and technology;
- Free movement of persons, labour services, right of establishment and residence;
- Agriculture and food security;

- Cooperation in environment and natural resources;
- Cooperation in tourism and wildlife management;
- Cooperation in health, social and cultural activities;
- Enhancing the role of women in business and development;
- Cooperation in investment and industrial development;
- Cooperation in standardization and quality assurance;
- Cooperation in political matters;
- Legal and judicial affairs;
- Cooperation in other fields such as:

The private sector and civil society:

(a) Relations with other regional and international organizations and development partners;

(b) Financial provisions.

As such, the main objectives of the East African Community are consistent with the objectives of the United Nations as contained in its Charter. It is in this respect that the East African Community seeks formal accreditation with the United Nations. It is hoped that such accreditation will enable the Community to be recognized as a regional economic organization for purposes of:

(a) Appropriately contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations;

(b) Relating its relevant programmes to global projects and programmes;

(c) Seeking appropriate support from the United Nations organizations and agencies;

(d) Establishing and consolidating cooperation with other regional economic, political, humanitarian and social organizations in tackling global problems and challenges to development and the maintenance of peace and stability.

In all its work, the East African Community strongly believes that it is desirable to establish and consolidate links with the United Nations and that observer status in the General Assembly would be mutually beneficial.

Consequently, pursuant to a decision taken by the East African Community, we hereby request that the East African Community be granted observer status in the General Assembly.

United Nations A/58/233

General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 September 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session

Request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-eighth session

Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The Secretary-General has the honour to request, pursuant to rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly of an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia".

2. Owing to the nature of the item, the Secretary-General further requests that it be allocated to the Fifth Committee.

03-52742 (E) 220903

United Nations A/58/234

General Assembly

Distr.: General
23 September 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session

Request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-eighth session

Admission of the International Criminal Court to membership in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Letter dated 16 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to request, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly of an additional item entitled "Admission of the International Criminal Court to membership in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund", an item which should be allocated to the Fifth Committee.

Pursuant to rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, I am attaching a brief explanatory memorandum to the present letter (see annex).

(*Signed*) Dirk Jan **van den Berg**
Ambassador

03-52866 (E) 230903

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Annex to the Letter dated 16 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Explanatory memorandum

At its July 2002 session, the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, the supervisory organ for the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF), decided to authorize its Standing Committee to consider in 2003 an application for UNJSPF membership that might be received from the International Criminal Court (ICC). In paragraph 4 of its resolution 57/286 of 20 December 2002, the General Assembly, inter alia, noted that the Board had considered the possible application by the International Criminal Court to become a member organization of the Fund and that a formal application would be submitted to the Standing Committee in 2003, with possible membership to take effect on 1 January 2004.

A formal application for UNJSPF membership was subsequently submitted by ICC on 11 April 2003. That application met the requirements for eligibility to UNJSPF membership, which are specified in article 3 of the UNJSPF regulations as adopted by the General Assembly.

At its 186th meeting, held at United Nations Headquarters from 7 to 11 July 2003, the Standing Committee, acting on behalf of the Board, agreed by consensus to make to the General Assembly the "affirmative recommendation", required under article 3c of the UNJSPF regulations, that the Court be admitted to UNJSPF membership, effective 1 January 2004. It is therefore requested that the General Assembly decide at its current fifty-eighth session to admit ICC into UNJSPF, effective 1 January 2004.